McKnew's

"Strictly Reliable Qualities." Close daily at 5 p.m., Saturdays at 1 p.m., during July and August.

WANT A SUIT? \$5,\$8.50 & \$10

Have started to clean up the Suit stock. Genuine bargains are plentiful. They are olds sizes mostly small and large, and are reduced from \$14, \$15, \$18.50, \$25 and \$28,

To \$5, \$8.50 & \$10.

to \$1.50 A small lot of \$6.75 Colored Silk Waists reduced to \$4.75. Black India Silk Waists, in all sizes—just in—at \$3.50. Wm.H.McKnew,933 Pa. Av Ladies', Men's and Children's Furnishings, Coats, Suits, Waists, Skirts, Corsets, etc. Sole D. C. Agents for Centemeri Cloves. General D. C. Agents for Dr. Jaeger Underwear, jy10-6ed

colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REM-EDY CO., 1688 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO, ILL., for proofs of cures. CAPITAL, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 DAYS. 100-PAGE BOOK FREE.

Cheap Cooking!

Cooker (as good as a range, but smaller)—2 hurners—liven—separate broller—is seiling as a "special" here at

W. J. HUTCHINSON, 520 10th st. SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON, CANCER, ECZEMA, tetter and all other disorders of the blood permanently cured and all taint eliminated from the system. S. 8. 8., the greatest purifier. au17-w.f.m-ly

Great Reduction in Hair Goods.

Switches. \$2.50-formerly \$5.00.
Switches. \$6.00-formerly \$10.50.
Gray Switches. \$3.00-formerly \$5.00.
Gray Switches. \$4.50-formerly \$6.50.
First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooing, etc. Hair Dyeling and Bleaching a specialty.
Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair.
Natural color \$1.25.

S. HELLER'S, 720 Seventh St. N.W.

Dr. Franck's Grains of Health. These little pills will quickly cure Constipation, Congestion, Headache.

E. FOUGERA & CO., New York; Leroy, Paris. de5-m-52t-14

The West End Market Open every day from 5 a.m. to 2 p.m. and on Saturdays until 9 p.m. Every article fully quaranteed. Prices reasonable. A full line of Choice Groceries at moderate prices. jyl-1m If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Angestura Bitters before meals. Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, sole manufacturers.

IN MISERY AT MANILA

American Soldiers Sleeping on Bunks Elevated Over Water.

Discharged Soldiers Unable to Go Aboard Transport, as Launches Cannot Navigate Manila Bay.

MANILA. July 10' 8 a.m.-It has been raining and storming almost constantly for two days, and the country along the American south and bay lines is literally flooded. The soldiers are suffering great discomfort. The 13th Infantry Regiment at Pasay is in the worst position, being practically surrounded by water.

The bridges that were used for getting supplies have been washed away, and some of the companies are now separated by streams six feet deep. In many cases the men are sleeping with three feet of water beneath their bunks, which are elevated on cracker boxes. The company cooks, when preparing the meals, stand knee-deep in

Some of the roads leading to Pasay are simply impassable, and the rice fields on all sides are one great lake. A high wind blew over several tents of the 2d Reserve Hos-

Manila bay is impossible of navigation by either launches or canoes, and no vessels are leaving the harbor. The United States transport Centennial is ready to sail for San Francisco with discharged soldiers, but the latter have to sit around the water front all day, drenched to the skin, waiting front all day, drenened to the skin, waiting for a launch to take them to the steamer. The Pasig river and all the other streams are swollen, and the city streets at low points are covered with water.

Willing but Afraid.

MANILA, July 6, via Hong Kong, July 10.-Friendly Filipinos in Manila have been the medium of communication between the American authorities and the military leaders of the insurrection in Cavite province, which for some time promised to result in bringing over a prominent general and several hundred of his followers, with their arms. If the negotiations had succeeded the outcome would have had a great moral effect, for other defections doubtless would the general's name given it might

Were the general's name given it might lead in his case to a fate similar to that which has befallen other Filipinos suspected of friendliness teward the Americans. He had foreseen the failure of the insurrection, and advised Aguinaldo to make terms, but it is understood that he has sent word to the Americans that, have the source of the insurrection had a sent word to the Americans that have the source of the insurrection had been supported the insurrection had been supported by the support that insurrection had been supported by the support that insurrection had been supported by the supporte ing sworn to support the insurrection, he must remain loyal to the end.

ilar negotiations are said on good au-Similar negonations are said on good authority to have been conducted with a member of the cabinet of the so-called Filipino government, who himself took the initiative. Some form of money consideration

figured in the discussions with his friends. Trouble Over an Arrest.

Samuel Strivers, colored, was this afternoon charged before Judge Kimball with assault and acting in a disorderly manner. The testimony showed that Officers Sonntag and Howard went to Strivers' house to arrest him for disorderly conduct. He was somewhat slow in putting on his shoes and the defense claimed that the officers told him if he did not burry they would club him. Strivers replied, "I guess not," and leaned over to tie his shoes. While in this leaned over to tie his shoes. While in this position Sonntag and Howard both, it was charged, struck Strivers on the head. The officers asserted that they did not strike the defendant until after the latter had assaulted them. The policemen declared that during the melee Strivers struck and tried to bite Officer Sonntag. Judge Kimball said that the policemen in the case were very careful men and he believed they were justified in striking the prisoner. Strivers was fined \$20 in the assault case and \$5 for disorderly conduct.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate promotes digestion and corrects acidity of the stomach.

Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper

The Rate for Electric Arc Lamps in Con- One Effect of the Threatened Strike Among troversy.

Opinion of the Attorney for the Dis-

of Congress.

Acting upon the advice of the attorney for the District, the Commissioners have rejected the proposals of the Potomac Electric Power and United States Electric Lighting companies to furnish all the necessary labor, materials and appliances and light with electric arc lamps those streets and avenues in the District not lighted with electric arc lamps, under contracts with the companies at \$91.25 per annum. The companies have also been informed by the Commissioners that they are ready to enter into contract with them for such lighting at the rate allowed by law, namely, \$72 per lamp per annum.

The District appropriation act of March 3, 1809, provides the sum of \$63,000 for electric arc lighting, and further provides "that not more than 25 cents per night shall be paid for any electric arc light, . . and the electric lighting companies shall be required at all times to furnish to the public and to private consumers in all parts of the District of Columbia standard are lights of not less than 1,000 actual candle-power, at a rate not exceeding \$72 per annum for each arc light; and on and after the 1st day of June, 1899, the maximum price of electric current sold or furnished to any consumer in the District of Columbia shall be reduced from the present maximum of 15 cents per Kilovatt bour to return the present of the present of the control of the cents of the control of the cents of th reduced from the present maximum of 15 cents per Kilo-watt hour to not exceeding 10 cents per Kilo-watt hour. And provided further. * * any company charging or collecting an amount in excess of the rates herein prescribed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay to the District of Columbia the sum of \$50 for each and every offense, to be collected as other fines are now collected in the District of Columbia."

Congressional Intention.

After the proposals for electric lighting during the present fiscal year were recently opened they were referred to Mr. Walter C. Allen, the District electrical engineer. He called the attention of the Commissioners to the fact that the bids of the two companles are for the first rate mentioned in the appropriation bill, 25 cents per lamp per night, or \$91.25 per annum for each lamp. Belleving that the appropriation act evi-dences an intention of Congress to reduce the price of electric lighting, and that the lower rate shall apply to the public arc lights, Mr. Allen suggested that the question be referred by the Commissioners to the attorney for the District. This the Commissioners did, their attorney advising them that the electric lighting com-panies are, by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1899, required by Congress to furnish electric are lights to the public at a rate not exceeding \$72 per annum for each light.

"The question," explained the attorney, "is to be determined by the rules of statu-tory construction. One of these rules of construction is that where the statute ex-presses a general intention and also a par-ticular intention, incompatible with the general intention, the particular intention is to be considered in the nature of an ex-ception. Or, as it is otherwise stated, where there are two sets of provisions are where there are two sets of provisions, one giving specific and precise directions to do particular things, and the other, in general terms, prohibiting certain acts which would, in the general sense of the words used, include the particular acts it author-ized, then the general clause does not control the specific enactments: The reason of the rule being that the legislature must be presumed to have intended that which it presumed to have intended that which it expressly stated, rather than what might be inferred by the use of general terms. But if, as hereinafter suggested, the two provisions relate to the same kind of service, there is an irreconcilable conflict between the two provisions, and this rule can have no application. The consideration which, in my judgment, controls the proper construction is, therefore, largely a question of fact.

Limits the Rate.

Limits the Rate.

"As I read the above-mentioned proviso, 'that not more than 25 cents per night shall be paid for any electric arc light. etc., it merely limits the maximum rate the Commissioners may pay for such arc lights. It is not a direction to them to nav that rate, but inhibits a payment in excess of it, which is entirely compatible with the payment of a 'rate not exceeding \$72 per annum for each arc light,' fixed in the subsequent provision. This subsequent pro-vision, establishing a rate not exceeding \$72 per annum for each arc light, is addressed to the electric lighting companies as a specific condition for their right to use the existing of nduits, and is a mandatory requirement on them to furnish to the public standard arc lights, while the final penalty clause makes it a misdemeanor for any company to charge or collect an amount in excess of the rates prescribed.

"The phraseology relative to electric are lights found in the first proviso of the present appropriation bill is substantially identical with a similar provision in the District appropriation bill for several years past. "I am informed that all the public arc

lights always have been, and are, 'all-night lights;' that 'standard are lights' are lights of 'not less than 1,000 actual candle-power. and that the public electric lights burning all night are these same standard are lights of not less than 1,000 actual candie-power. If so, then the reference to the two electric are lights in the clause under consideration is a reference to the same identical lights, and, in my opinion, the electric lighting companies are required by Congress to fur-nish them to the public at a rate not exceeding \$12 per annum for each arc light. If, however, there is, in point of fact, a well-defined difference between the two electric are lights mentioned in the clause in the appropriation bill, which Congress may be considered to have had in mind, then the bids of the two electric lighting companies may be considered and accepted

by the Commissioners."
The Commissioners state that it is a fact that there is only one kind of electric are light in use by the District government, which is the one which burns all night. They have therefore, approved the opinion of their attorney, and have so informed the companies, stating that they are ready to enter into contracts with them for electric are lighting at the rate allowed by law, \$72 per lamp per annum.

Legal Proceedings. The action of the District Commission-

ers in rejecting the offer of the Potomac Electric Power Company to furnish electric are lights to the city for the sum of \$91.25 per lamp per annum and informing the company that they would accept a bid to furnish light at \$72 per lamp per annum will probably result in a friendly suit being instituted for the purpose of testing the question in court. The law states that the first named price may be charged, and there's also a clause which says that not more than the last named sum may be charged. The matter will be submitted to the attorney of the company, and then, as stated, it is probable legal proceedings may be taken for the purpose of getting a construction of the law.

PROTECTING THEIR CHICKENS.

Simon Schwartz in Jail at Marlboro' Charged With Theft.

Simon Schwartz, an aged resident of the District, whose home is in the county only a few hundred feet from the District line, was lodged in jail at Marlboro' Saturday morning on charges of grand larceny. He was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Arthur B. Suit. Several weeks ago Schwartz was arrested on Good Hope Hill and charged with having brought stolen chickens into the District. He was released on bond and it was claimed that a requisition would be presented for him by the Maryland authorities. A great many chickens had been stolen in Prince George's county prior to the arrest of Schwartz. So much had the people been annoyed that many of them set trap guns for the one who had designs set trap guns for the one who had designs on their fowls. At one place a gun so arranged was removed by the cutting of a string and put where it could do no harm. Deputy Sheriff Suit has been on the look-out for Schwartz ever since his arrest here, but not until Saturday morning did he find him across the county line. Then he had called at a neighbor's house to claim his horse that had strayed away the night before.

Traipmen at Cumberland.

Commutation of Sentence Sought-Proposed Monument on Antietam Battlefield.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 10.-The freight trainmen of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania railroad, the main outlet of the mining region, threaten to strike unless their demand for increased pay is met. The officials of the company say that they do not anticipate early trouble, although the strike is said to have been booked for this week. A strike on this road would tie up the Chesapeake and Ohio canal completely. A leading official said last night that, if the line were making money, the increase would be given voluntarily, but 2 per cent dividends show that the stockholders have no benanza. Iron and other material cost two and three times as much as they did last year, he contends, while freight rates are very low.

A strong effort is being made to have commuted the sentences of James, Myers and Gardner, the colored men now in the Baltimore city jail awaiting execution for felonious assault on a colored girl. The matter has been presented to Gov. Lown-des. Ten of the jurors favor commutation. It is argued that the punishment is exces-

Representative George A. Pearre is suffering from throat trouble, and was forced to decline an invitation to speak at the banquet of the Maryland State Bar Association upon the occasion of the annual meeting at Ocean City, July 26. Col. and Mrs. Pearre left yesterday on a trip to Atlantic

Antietam battlefield commission named by Gov. Lowndes will visit the field on Wednesday for the purpose of establishing the foundation of the proposed Maryland soldiers' monument to the blue and gray. The dedication will occur on September 18, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle, and the commission will take into consideration plans and programs for the dedication. The monument will rest on a rocky brake and everything will be left as natural as possible. There will be no quarrying of stone, and vines will be planted and trained over and around the rock. William Gibson of Washington is a member of the compission. ber of the commission

ber of the commission.

The 1st Maryland Regiment of Volunteers, which belonged to the Maryland National Guard, will again enter the state service. It is proposed to thoroughly equip the regiment, and visits are expected from Col. John S. Saunders, inspector general of the 1st Brigade, at Cumberland and other towns. He is expected to arrange for suitable armories throughout the state.

Mice gnawed matches in Miss M. E. Linehan's art bazaar last night, setting fire to han's art bazaar last night, setting fire to goods, and much damage was done by smoke before the flames were extinguished.

ON THE CHIMNEY.

A Bicyclist Who Intends to Ride Up in the Air.

The novel and hair-raising sight of a bicyclist pedaling for dear life on top of the power house chimney, at Pennsylvania avenue and 14th street, will soon be presented to the people of Washington. Alexander M. Schreyer, the "Australian Whirlwind," declares he will begin a week's ride on this altitudinous platform Thursday next. His wheel will run upon a roller machine known as a home trainer. A dial in front will record the number of miles as they are ridden. Schreyer claims that a bicycle can be pedaled faster upon a trainer than upon a track, and declares that he recently rode a mile on the rollers in 56 3-5 seconds.

seconds.

Schreyer recently rode exhibitions in a summer garden in this city, and is well known to the professional wheeling fraternity of Washington. The top of the chimmity of Washington. The top of the chim-ney will be floored over, it is said, and the bicycle and training machine will be haul-ed to the top by a windiass. The meals will also be sent up by a pulley arrange-ment. Schreyer says he will not come down until his week's ride is completed. He will be protected from the sun and rain by a big umbrella and a small room will be constructed for sleeping and living purposes. Schreyer vows he will make the

ON VIRGINIA'S SHORES.

More Than Four Thousand Guests Were on Hand to Start the Season. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

VIRGINIA BEACH, July 7, 1899. The Fourth of July at Virginia Beach was celebrated in the usual lively manner Every train brought an immense crowd of people, and all joined in having a most enjoyable time. It is estimated that the number of excursionists who visited the beach Tuesday was far above the 4,000 mark-a number much larger than on any previous Fourth.

The Princess Anne Hotel was tastefully decorated in the national colors, and everything was done that would add to the pleasure of the many guests. The excellent cuisine and service of the Princess Anne was well patronized, and many people partook of the well-spreak table. In the morning, a german, led by Messrs. Win-field and Johnson, was the attraction, and proved a decided success. In the afternoon a concert was furnished by the well-known orchestra of Princess Anne, and patriotic airs were enjoyed by hotel guests and visitors alike A fine display of fireworks was given on the beach in the evening, and the day closed with a largely attended dance in the beautiful ball room of the

Under the management of Mr. E. J. Hendee many changes and improvements have been made in the Princess Anne.

The Vacancy on the District Bench.

To the Editor of The Evening Star: I was much pleased by and fully indorse all that you said a few days ago in regard to the selection of a District man as judge. In reading the papers since I have been much surprised with certain views advanced that I cannot reconcile with the condition existing either in this or in other

cities of the United States. Among the first of these is that the plain ritizens of the District of Columbia, who constitute the bulk of the population, and furnish a large percentage of the plaintiffs and defendants in all suits and actions brought in our courts, are never consulted, and are treated as if they had no voice in such matters, the same being, left to the lawyers or to the Bar Association.

Another view involved in this contention is that a person in middle life, a man of mature age, should be ignored, not on account of fitness, ability or moral worth, but on account of an assumed absence of the hustling qualities of youth. This view was long ago destroyed by Chancellor Kent, Justice Story and others whom I might name in the legal profession, but now on its resurrection I will frankly admit that in many places where politics is supreme the active, hustling judge who can control a ward delegation is of far more importance than the judge who can preside with dig-nity over his court in the administration of law and equity. This may be good politics, and I expect it is so considered, but would it apply to the District of Columbia?

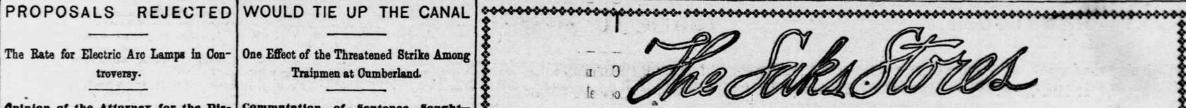
Again, by what rule is it assured that a man the junior of another by three or four years will serve twenty years before re-tiring? There is no medical examination made of the respective candidates, as in life insurance; and if there was, perhaps the maturer man would be the better risk. In presidential, congressional and senatorial elections does the aspirant's age play a part? Should I have voted for Mr. Bryan

because he was younger than Mr. McKin-ley? Is it fitness or longevity at which we aim in the administration of the affairs of our country? If longevity, then by all means insist upon medical examination of the candidates, and take the risk as insurance companies do. Be fair, but do not bar youth, manhood or old age, but let all have a chance.

As to the other requisite, "unanimity." I

As to the other requisite, "unanimity," I would respectfully ask, Is there a case of record, beginning with Washington, Lincoln, Grant and others? Name one case and I shall be satisfied. Thank heaven that there is no unanimity among a free people, except in defense of their country. It is at variance with the foundation of republics.

July 10, 1899. GEO. E. TERRY.



Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street.

A Compelled Sale of Muslin Underwear.



Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday—and by Thursday night at closing time we must have practically empty counters. We have on hand several thousand pieces of Muslin Undergarments-including the finest French Lingerie-and the best that by careful planning and ordering we can have made in this country. Both sorts figure in the special selling. Advices from both our commissioners in Paris, Messrs. Weil Brothers, and Mr. Isadore Saks, who is now in the European markets, report advances in prices-but in spite of that the stock on hand must be taken out of the Improvements way. You may count on a most favorable opportunity for supplying yourself. For the occasion we have arranged the sale on the

Third Floor, Western Section-devoting practically the entire space to this event. Beside the French garments we have grouped the balance into 6 sections—and each offers rare values.

one— 39C. choice. Section

Values that sell at 50c. Muslin Gowns, full length and width; with yoke and clusters of

tucks.
Umbrella Drawers of fine Cambric and Muslin; hemstitched, embroldered and lace-trimmed ruffles.

Cambric Corset Covers, either round, square or "V" cut; trimmed with embroiders.

Mustin Skirts, with ruffles and clusters of tucks.

Cambric Chemise, with square neck and trimmed with Torchon

Section 59C. for Choice.

Values that sell at 75c. Cambrie Gowns and Muslin Gowns, full 58 inches long, cut and made in all the intest shapes and becomingly trimmed. Corset Covers of Nainsook, Cambric and Muslin, cut in all the latest styles.

Long and Short Skirts of Muslin and Cambric, with ruffles.

Cambric and Nainsook Drawers, with ruffles and tucks; made in all styles.

Lawn Chemise and Short Skirt combination, finished with lace

Section 74C. for Three— 74C. Choice.

Values that sell at 85c. and 98c. Corset Covers, Gowns, Chemise, Long and Short Skirts, Drawers—made of fine Cambrie, Nainsook and Muslin; trimmed profusely with lace, tucks, ruffles, etc., and cut and fashioned in the latest styles—for all these garments are of this season's make.

23-inch White Habu;ai Silk, also extra heavy weight and reliably washable, perfect and clear White; cost the importer 46c. a yard to land in this country.

The Least Price for Desirable

Silks.

special 39c. a yd.

23-inch Black Japanese Silk, extra heavy weight and splendidfinish; Lyons dyed—the same identical Silk as is sold everywhere Silk can be bought at 49c. a yard.



Manufacturer's Sample Umbrellas.

Section 97c. for Choice.

Values that sell at \$1.25.

Empire, Bishop and Square-neck Gowns.
Cambric, Nainscok and Muslin Drawers, in the newest styles.
Corset Covers, in all the desirable styles.
Long and Short Skirts, handsomely trimmed.
These garments in both regular and extra sizes.

Section \$1.29 for Choice.

Values that sell at \$1.35 to \$1.75.

Umbrella Skirts, with deep lace and double bands of insertion and embroidery; made of cambric and muslin of very fine quality.

Corset Covers, vertical trimmed and finished at wast; round yoke, and trimmed back and front; Marguerite effects; finished with beading and ribbon.

Drawers that are worth \$2 a pair, but, being slightly solled, go in this section at \$1.29. Richly trimmed with ribbon and beading.

Section \$1.55 for Choice.

Values that sell at \$2 and \$2.25.

Every feature of the wardrobe is represented in this section by the finest of materials and most thorough making. Short and Long Skirts, Chemise in Marguerite effects; Gowns in Bishop and Empire styles or with square necks; Drawers handsomely trimmed with lace and ruffles; Corset Covers elaborately trimmed with lace and

Gowns, in several styles, trimmed with embroideries and laces.

Here's a chance that's cheaper than borrowing an Umbrella. We closed out from a manufacturer his 500 sample Umbrellas—both men's and women's—26 and 28 inch. They are covered with very fine quality of Union Taffeta Silk, mounted on Paragon frames, with steel rods, and with a variety of the handsomest handles ever shown—natural wood, plain and silver trimmed, solld silver, plain ivory and trimmed and buckhorn.

A Crash on Crashes.

Every Man's Crash Suit in the house—and, mind you, the \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50 ones predominate—but every one of them is on sale now at......

There are thousands to select from-plain Crashes, Kentucky Tow, Mississippi Creole and fancy Crashes-all of our superior cut and make, thoroughly shrunk and perfect fitting. In naming this remarkably low price we shall refuse to supply dealers, for we want our patrons, the public, to have the full benefit of it. We shall, therefore, decline to sell over two Suits to a customer, and for your protection and ours each Suit must be sent through our regular delivery. You will understand and appreciate the precaution thus taken.

The sizes run from 34 to 52, so every man is sure of being fitted.

Included Will Be All the Crash Bicycle Suits.

wheelman knows there is nothing equal to Crash-and now's your time to get a "habit"-while the choice is only................. \$2.50

Saks and Company.

TRIBUTE TO BUSTAMENTE.

Opposed War With America, but Sac-

rificed Himself in It. Naval officers have translated an article written by Captain Victor M. Concas, who commanded the Infante Maria Teresa in the one-sided battle of July 3 off Santiago. After a reference to the bravery of Don Joaquin Bustamente, Cervera's chief of staff, who died of wounds received at El Caney, Captain Concas says:

"The events of the unfortunate war with the United States are still too recent to make it necessary for us to recall them, especially as relates to the personnel of the navy, probably the only element of the whole Spanish nation which is not respon sible for it, and if the smallest of states men had not been at the head of our affairs we should never have engaged in this mad war, the results of which could not have been different from what they were. "In this connection we claim glory and honor for Bustamente, who insisted that the squadron should not go to Cuba, as it would mean to surrender the country to the enemy, so to speak, and when he in-sisted on this, and maintained it over his own signature, he was afraid of nothing,

but was inspired by his patriotism.

"An English admiral and well-known writer says that Admiral Cervera should have disobeyed, returned to Spain from the Cape Verde Islands and have had himself and all his captains shot, and that he would thereby have saved Porto Rico and the Philippines for Spain. But what is as clear as daylight to any one who knows something of history, but nothing of strategy, many of those who call themselves great men, to say nothing of the Spanish people generally, could not be made to understand, and Bustamente, after stating emphatically—he, as well as his chiefs—where the inevitable disaster lay, furnished another instance of subline sacrifice. another instance of sublime sacrifice." Captain Concas describes Bustamente's death and the removal of his remains to

Spain, and adds: "Rest in peace, beloved Bustamente! Some of us, more fortunate than you, have some of us, more fortunate than you, have returned to the dear ones of our hearts, but at what sacrifice! If you, could raise your head you would not believe that those who have caused the ruin of four country, who would not listen when we asked for ships and arms for its defense, and answered that we only asked for yourselves; those who have perhaps become enriched through the war and live in opulence, while your dear ones are living in goverty, that they are ones are living in poverty, that they are the very ones who, in order to deceive the people and the wholerworld, dare raise their voices to malign those who, like yourself, had the great courage to say that we should not go to war, and afterward that the squadron should not go to Cuba, but when there gave your life for their mistakes."

POULTNEY BIGELOW CONTRADICTED Capt. Crozier Corrects a Misstatement Regarding an Appointment.

Capt. William Crozier, fordnance depart nent, one of the United States representatives to the disarmament congress at The Hague, recently wrote to the editor of a British service journal in refutation of some of the criticisms of the American army contained in a paper read before the Royal United Service Institution in London by Mr. Poultney Bigelow. Capt. Crozier's letter i

as follows:
"Sir: On June 12 Mr. Poultney Bigelow read a paper at the Royal United Service Institution upon the subject, "The Yankee Soldier," in which he finds fault with the soldier, in which he mas fault with the character of the appointments made to high grade in the volunteer army, raised for the recent war with Spain, and mentions an instance of an apothecary's clerk who was given a commission as colonel of engineers, instead of one as captain in the quartarmaster's department, which he had sought. sought.
"Although Mr. Bigelow gives no authority for his statement, except his converse-

tion with the appointee, its publication by seems to merit correction. "For the war with Spain there were mustered into the service of the United States three volunteer regiments of engineers, three volunteer regiments of engineers, which were commanded respectively by Col. Griffin, Col. Young and Col. Gaillard. Col.

Griffin is a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1875, who after twelve years' service in the engineer corps of the United States army resigned to enter the service of the General Electric Company of New the General Electric Company of N York, of which he is now vice president. "Col. Young was graduated from West Point in the same class as Col. Griffin; he also served for several years in the United States corps of engineers and then resigned. Col. Gaillard is a West Point graduate of the early 80's; he was at the time of his appointment as colonel of volunteer engineers a captain on active duty in the engineer corps of the United States army. No other

Funeral of Rev. J. A. Marshall,

appointments than these as colonels of en

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. KENSINGTON, Md., July 10, 1809. The funeral services of Rev. James A. Marshall, father of Rev. James T. Marshall, pastor of the Warner Memorial Presbyterian Church of this place, were held on Sunday evening, being conducted by Rev. P. Clarke Flournoy of Bethesda, assisted by Rev. A. H. Thompson, paster of the St. Paul's M. E. Church of this place. The body was removed this morning from the Warner Memorial Church, where it had rested all night, to be taken for interment to Philadelphia. The deacons and eiders of the church acted as pallbearers.

Mr. Marshall's death, which occurred at 11:30 Friday afternoon, was caused by cancer of the stomach. The deceased was a man of sixty-three years of age, and for many years a well-known pastor in Phila-delphia. About three years ago, however, he was forced by ill health to resign his pastorate, and has done only preaching since. A trip to Florida, undertaken last winter, proved of little aid to his health, and since his removal to Ken-sington, fifteen weeks ago, he has been confined to his bed continually. The deceased leaves behind him a wife. Mrs. Lizzie Marshall, and three sons, two of whom are ministers in the Presbyterian

Orders Issued.

The following orders have been issued by the District Commissioners: That 142 feet of 6-inch water main be laid in Bates street northwest; at an estimated cost of \$127.80. That 162 feet of 6-inch water main be

laid in Maryland avenue northeast between 10th and 11th streets; estimated cost, \$145.80. That alley in square 624 be repaired at an estimated cost of \$175, chargeable to the appropriation for repairs to streets, 1900.

That the entrance to the Industrial Home

School building be repaired at an estimated cost of \$100, chargeable to the appropriation for repairs and improvements of Industrial Home School, 1900. That the bank in roadway at intersection of the Brentwood road and Rhode Island avenue be cut away, at an estimate cost of \$150, chargeable to the appropriation for repairs to roads, 1900.

Fred Eckbardt Much Better. Fred Eckhardt, who has been in a serious condition as the result of an assault, which brought on a number of hemorrhages from the nose, is very much better this after-

Lieut. Frank H. Balley, Volunteer Signal Corps, has been relieved from duty at Ma-nila. P. I., and ordered to accompany the next signal corps company ordered to San Francisco, where he will await further or-

THE CARRANZA LETTER.

Allegations That It Was Doctored by the Secret Service.

A sensational story is published at Montreal regarding the famous letter of Lieutenant Carranza of Spain, captured in Canada by agents of the secret service in May, 1898.

George Frederick Bell, who lives in Montreal, made an affidavit before U. O. Rockwell, a justice of the peace, July 4, that the letter submitted by the United States government to the British government which resulted in the deportation of Lieutenant Carranza and Senor Dubose from Canada was an altered copy. Further, he swore that he stole the letter which Lieutenant Carranza wrote, took it to Washington and gave it to Chief Wilkie, who had it translated. It proved to be quite harmless, and, according to Mr. Bell, experts were sent for who distorted the meaning and who then made changes in the original Carranza letter. Bell claims that the letter was translated

by Senor Quesada and an Italian named Chief Wilkie of the secret service says the whole story is false. He does not even know Bell and never had such a man in his employ. He also says the letter was obtained by a man who is still in the service. He never met Quesada but once, and that was two weeks

ago. Senor Quesada declares that he never saw the Carranza letter and never met Chief Wilkie until recently.

World's Record With a Revolver. At Savannah, Ga., Saturday, C. S. Rich-

mond, one of the famous Georgia Sea Girt team, made a new world's record with a 38-caliber Colt's army revolver in the open air, making 125 points out of a possible 125. He fired twenty-five shots at fifty yards and made twenty-five consecutive bull's-eyes.

He announced beforehand that he was shooting for a world's record. The Georgia shooting for a world's record. The Georgia Sea Girt team now holds the world's

Convention of Disciples of Christ. The Disciples of Christ will hold their jubilee missionary convention in Cincinnati, October 13-19, and 10,000 delegates are expected. All parts of the United States and Canada will be represented, as well as the West Indies, Great Britain, Japan, China and India. In fifty years the Disciples of Christ have grown from 200,000 to over a million, and in that period they have given for home missions about \$4,000,000, and have established over 4,000 churches. At the same time they have given \$1,500,000 for foreign missions, their agents being at work in all the great heathen fields of the world.

Seal Protection is Inadequate. E. W. Clarke, who is a special agent of the government in charge of the seal islands in Bering sea, arrived at Seattle yesterday. He left the islands June 14. He

"The provisions of the Paris tribunal are totally inadequate. I am confident that seal life is not one-tenth as great as in former years. The destruction of the herd is still progressing under pelagic scaling. About three out of every five killed are recovered,

three out of every five killed are recovered, the other two sinking. Fully three female seals are killed to two males."

Mr. Clarke reports that there were no pelagic sealers around the islands when he left, but he was told that the fleet had gathered and was following the seal herd on its return from south waters. He also reported a big salmon catch along the Alcutian islands.

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